

A  
LETTER

From the

3

PEOPLE

TO

*Caleb D'Anvers Esq;*

---

*— I am a King —*  
*Honour and Glory too have been my Aim;*  
*But tho' I dare face Death, and all the Dangers,*  
*Which furious War wears in its bloody Front,*  
*Yet would I chuse to fix my Fame by PEACE,*  
*By Justice, and by Mercy; and to raise*  
*My Trophies on the Blessings of Mankind;*  
*Nor would I buy the Empire of the World*  
*With Ruin of the People whom I sway,*  
*Or Forfeit of my Honour.*

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Tamerl.

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L O N D O N :

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M. DCC. XXIX.

LETTER

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T O

*Caleb D'Anvers Esq;*

*S I R,*



WE have been abundantly Address'd to of late by Yourself and Associates; for once admit of a small Return, and perhaps it may appear we can judge as well as write; and that we are not altogether the *Dupes* you seem to take us for, or so easily to be made such, as you may imagine.

SOME among us, are, *no doubt*, to be deceiv'd by specious Pretences, and artful Appearances; and not able to distinguish the true Patriot from the false; between PROFESSIONS, and a generous sincere



cere Intention of Publick Good : Tho' these, *God be thanked*, are but an inconsiderable number, and of less weight and influence ; every discerning, judicious Man among us, discovers with ease, the Source and Tendency of your Conduct ; and it cannot but fill us with Resentment, to find you had so contemptible an Opinion of us, to think otherwise.

WE shall be very open and plain with you, Sir, however disguised it may be for your Interest to appear to us : We hate Chicane, Deceit, and Falshoods ; they can be of no Advantage to a good Cause, tho' they are the proper Supports of a bad one. The Man who takes Refuge in these, *seldom fails* of being discover'd by us ; but *being discover'd*, he *never fails* of being detested by us.

'TIS impossible without offering the utmost Violence to our Understandings, that we should look upon your publick Performances, as the virtuous, generous Labours of a sincere Lover of his Country, as you would be thought ; of one engag'd with no other Views, than the Happiness of Mankind in general, the Advantage of his Countrymen in particular, and the  
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Honour of his Prince. This, 'tis evident, has been long your Wish in vain, your Behaviour having been an effectual Bar to your obtaining it: A Behaviour, just the same, we have always found from Men in the like Circumstances; we see nothing new in yours, but an *Excess of Inveteracy*. You have been only practising over the like Artifices, always practised by those out of Place and Power, who want to get in: You declare, *as usual*, against Party-Distinctions, fomenting Divisions, and encreasing our Animosities, when at the same time your only Hopes are in these; and you are most industriously employ'd to cultivate them, and form Combinations for the pursuing a personal Pique, and private Interests: Like them, you are eternally carping and cavilling; opposing all publick Measures, reviling or ridiculing every Step taken by the Administration, however well design'd or executed; falsely arraigning the Government of Mismanagements at home; and laying to its charge Obstructions and Miscarriages abroad, impossible to have been prevented.

WOULD it not be the height of Absurdity, Mr. *D'Anvers*, when you talk  
 so

so much of us, for any to say, you don't chiefly mean your self? Why else did we hear nothing of this laudable Anxiety, this great Concern for the Good of your dear Country, till you was discarded at Court and Turn'd out? How came you to be so long easy, with the same Measures you now condemn; and not shew the least Dislike to them till discharg'd all Share in the publick Direction? Is it not as plain, as 'tis possible to be, that this was, and is the Galling Article? Can we date your Patriotism an Hour beyond it? Is there any in the Administration, *however you might prize them before*, who have not been weak or wicked ever since? Or have they taken one Step, *since that fatal Day*, that in your opinion, has been profitable, wise, or just? — And what less, can these furnish us with, than the fullest Assurances, that no Measures, or Ministry, *in which you was not principally interested your self*, would have escaped the constant invidious Treatment the present have met from you.

IS it credible, that you should fancy us so stupid or prejudiced to take those in the Administration for the Persons you would hold them out to us for? How  
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does it appear that they are all of a sudden grown so cruel and rapacious; or that their large Experience is of no Advantage to us? What's become of their Integrity and Abilities, which formerly prov'd so beneficial to us? Have they no Love left for Liberty and their Country, in the glorious Cause of which we have found them running the greatest Risques; found them brave and honest, and to whose Capacities, Intrepidity and Uprightness, we greatly owe the Preservation of our Constitution, the Protestant Succession in the Illustrious House of *Hanover*; and all its happy Attendants.

BUT if these are at once so chang'd, is his Majesty chang'd too? Is the King less wise, or great, or good than he ever has been? Does his Majesty's Penetration fail; or has his Majesty given over his watchful Care of the Publick? If we are to take the Accounts your self and Friends give, His Majesty entertains, esteems, trusts the worst Set of Men that ever Prince employ'd; or that ever was at the Head of Affairs in this Nation;—but these Accounts are given us, indeed, by some of those who, *to our Costs*, we once found such; the least Apprehension

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of whose being again employ'd, would fill our Minds with Horror.

WE are fully assur'd, *notwithstanding all endeavours to persuade us to the contrary*, that those in the Administration have the Honour of his Majesty, and the Interest of their Country, really as much at Heart as 'tis possible you can pretend to have your self; that, as they ever *did*, so they still most sincerely *do*, desire our Peace and Prosperity; and that 'tis neither want of Ability, Integrity or Inclination in them, that both have not been effectually establish'd. What Views, what Pursuits could possibly be more prevailing with them than these? And till you can make any such appear, which you have not yet been able to do; it must be most inconsistent with common sense, as well as common Honesty, for us to think otherwise; or to look upon your Assertions to the contrary, however bold, however repeated, any other, than the Effects of an envious Attempt to defame the Administration, and create causeless Jealousies and Uneasiness thro' the Kingdom, in Expectation, 'tis too much to be fear'd, of personal Advantages from a publick Confusion.

YOU

YOU seem so absolutely determin'd, Mr. *D'Anvers*, that the Favour of their Royal Master shall be no Protection to the Administration, that in Breach of your Duty, and all Respect due to your Sovereign, you won't allow his Majesty's Service, tho' the most honourable, the most important part of it, any can be employ'd in, to be their Security while so employ'd, even from Scurrility and the vilest Aspersions. This is Treatment we cannot be sensible they have deserved; 'tis what they have neither return'd you themselves, or encourag'd others to do.

MAY we not hope, that the Time is come, when some at least, *if any such there are*, of the many amazing Instances of Guilt, and the great Defects in the publick Proceedings, you have so often promis'd to make full Proof of, shall be detected and laid open? This your Country now expects, nay, demands from you, Sir.—Those in the Administration demand it; and in Justice to us, as well as themselves, they ought to do so: Stand up now, Sir, if you'd be found the Friend to your Country you would be thought, and name the Men who have betray'd and abus'd us; prove upon them the Extor-

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tion,

tion, the Rapine, their Misapplication of publick Money, the Corruption, or *any one* of the innumerable Crimes you have so often charged them with: But if you cannot come up to the Proof of any Wickedness, upon them, point out their Weakness, their Ignorance, their Inequality to the Trusts repos'd in them; and their great Unfitness for the Employments of the State, you have so long made us uneasy with. — Your Reputation is once more at Stake; this is a Favour you could not have expected; we would give you another Trial for it: But if you should now fail, how fatal to your self must be the Consequence? What could we then think of your Integrity? How base must all your past Proceedings appear to the World? How must all Men of Honour abhor such foul Practices; or how could they avoid looking upon you, but as most dishonest, implacable and revengeful; or treating your numberless Harangues other than the envious Effects of disregarded Interests and Disappointments past; or of the ambitious, the vain Hopes of private Advancement and Advantages to come?

YOU may perhaps, as you have often done already, solemnly declare against  
these



these being the Motives of your Actions, and pretend to disclaim them as most wicked. We are very sensible how bad they are; but till you give us more evident Testimonies, *than any we have yet met with*, that you are actuated by better Principles, all the unprejudiced part of Mankind will consider you as actuated only by these; which tho' they may, indeed, be improved to our detriment by the Enemies of our Constitution, or have their weight, *for a time*, with weak Minds; yet, to our great Satisfaction, we are assured 'tis impossible they can have any other Influence, where they were design'd to have the greatest, than to engage the utmost opposition, and a discountenancing of such pernicious Attempts, as have a visible Tendency to endanger our Happiness and Establishment at home, and afresh involve us abroad.

WE cannot see, after what has pass'd, that in justice you ought to be allow'd any longer to plead, that we are putting you upon an Act unprecedented, a dangerous Undertaking, or what is out of your power to perform; if so, you ought not to have gone the Lengths you have, in publickly and privately spiring up the  
 Enemies

Enemies to the Government, and insulting the Friends of it, with hopes of this : you ought not in so indecent, so virulent a manner, so often to have charged those at the Helm with a Complication of Male-Practices, none but the worst of Men were capable of committing ; when you all along knew you should never be able to make any appear against them. The least certainly, therefore, you can now expect, in order to restore the National Satisfaction you have broke in upon, is, to be obliged to go upon making good your Charge within Doors, with which you have so greatly alarm'd us without.

T H E R E are none of those Bars, those Obstacles in your way, which Men less conscious of their Integrity than themselves, would certainly have thrown, when it was in their power, as it has been in theirs to do so : There are no General Pardons, no Acts of Grace to secure them, if guilty, from the Desert of Corruption and Mismanagement ; they seem to stand in no need of such Recourse, and have always appear'd thoroughly to despise those mean Subterfuges others have been shelter'd by : we never yet found them sculking *behind the Prerogative*, or flying  
for

for Protection *to the Royal Favour*: No, they have no occasion for these, or at least, they have no such unworthy Thoughts of their Royal Master, to imagine 'twould be of any avail to them, if they had; *tho' you, Sir, have often grossly insinuated both.* They know, they are fully assured, *and to our great Comfort we are so too,* that as it is not in the power of any Men, or Measures, to induce his Majesty to give up his faithful Servants to the Malice of their Enemies; so his Majesty is too good, and too just to protect any, who should be found undeserving his high Esteem. At the same time therefore these defy the most powerful Attacks of their envious Opposers, they pretend to no other Defence, than their own Uprightness, and the Laws of their Country will furnish.

WE would persuade ourselves, Mr. *D'Anvers*, that you, who have lately been so fond of Examinations and Parliamentary Enquiries, (*and have got so much by them too*) will not now decline them, upon any *private Considerations*, when 'tis highly probable they would prove *so profitable* to the Publick, for which you have *lately* profess'd such an *undissembled Affection*; so profitable, as  
not



not only to remove the Nation's Uneasiness, and establish its Quiet at present, but sufficiently secure the latter from being rashly or with impunity broke in upon for the future, how powerful or daring soever the bold Incendiary might be, who attempted it.

FOR all our sakes, Mr. *D'Anvers*, come to Facts; 'tis high time you was called upon to do so; you have dealt in general Charges long enough: if the Gentlemen in the Administration are such as you have described them to be, let us know it; if not, let us know who you are that have reviled them; that every Week, almost every Day, reproach and defame them. If Calumny and Invective, *and as yet they appear no other*, are thus to be allow'd of, no Name, no not the most Sacred, can be safe from the Insults of an audacious Writer; who, like a Russian, stabs in the dark, and at pleasure makes the Conduct and Characters of the Great, the Generous, or the Good, the Sport, the Sacrifice of his envenom'd Pen.

WE would not have it imagin'd that we are here pressing for any Restraint upon the Liberty of the Press; no, there  
I is

is not a Man among us, but has the highest Esteem for that invaluable Privilege, and detests the Thoughts of its Infringement: yet, at the same time, we cannot but wish, and it must certainly be the Desire of every sincere Lover of his Country, who is in the least sensible how much we have already suffer'd by Misrepresentations and injurious Suggestions, *or may suffer*, that a wise Legislature would so far interpose, as to prevent the Sacred Person of the King from being revil'd; a good Administration from being insulted, and the Publick Tranquillity from being interrupted at the Will of any insolent Libeller, or wayward Malecontent.

W H A T unsettled Circumstances must the Publick constantly be in? What Ministers or Measures could long please, tho' we had all the Reason in the World to be satisfied with both, if it may be in the Breast of a Man, who perhaps *alone* fancies himself equal to the chief Direction, and will be satisfy'd with nothing less, to attack an Administration, and with the most notorious Falshoods and Forgeries, defame and depreciate it.

WE cannot but take notice, Mr. *D'Anvers*, that among many other unjustifiable Applications to a Gentleman who is the principal Object of your Resentment, you charge him with a Design upon the Liberty of the Press; and we have no reason but to think this most undeserved of him, and dishonourable in you. As your whole Intention seems to have been the raising popular Prejudice, 'twas not to be supposed, that this should escape you. You could not have charged that *Great Man* with a more destructive Design. By that, a Foundation might be laid for the worst Wickedness 'twas possible a Minister could perpetrate; but 'tis such a Design, as we are persuaded, his generous Soul abhors; and tho' He may only condemn the base Insinuation, yet Mankind must detest the Author of it.

YOU have often sufficiently asserted, that the Liberty of the Press was in danger from those in Power; but we may challenge, nay defy you to produce any Indication of it; and till you have done so, the Stain of so notorious a Falshood will certainly stick to your Character. What Advances have been made towards it?



it? Have not the present Ministry been passive under almost infinite Abuses from it? Did not even the excessive Licentiousness of the Press pass with impunity, till your Accomplices had carried it to such a height, as to strike at the very Person of the King himself; to revile his Majesty's Family, and impeach his Majesty's Right to the Throne of *Great Britain*? Had it not been High Treason against their King and Country, to have let it gone further? Was it not plain what was aim'd at? They have been ever the Patrons of Liberty; they never invaded our Rights, or broke in upon our Privileges; but intimes of the utmost danger, have prov'd the Great Protection of both: we cannot therefore apprehend, but that your Concern arises from a fear that the Abuse of the Press should be punished, not that the inestimable Liberty of it should be restrained.

T H E R E cannot be any Danger of the latter; tho' there seems to be an absolute Necessity for the former: The Liberty of the Press, and every valuable Privilege of the *British* Nation, have been most sacredly preserv'd since the Accession of the August House of *Hanover*, and

will undoubtedly be so, while the Illustrious Line shall last : we have all the Security for their Establishment and Continuance, that the wisest Laws can furnish, or the best of Kings can give ; the Suggestion of Danger therefore is injurious and unjust, and could only be design'd to add to an Uneasiness, which your other Misrepresentations alone had given rise to.

'TIS not to be supposed, Sir, that WE can have any sinister Designs to serve ; any little low Views ; the Honour of our Sovereign, and the Happiness of our Country, are the Motives alone by which we are sway'd ; and 'tis these that engage us now to discover the Sentiments of our Hearts to you without any Concealment : in doing this, we are oblig'd to let you know that we find the State of Publick Affairs has been greatly misrepresented ; and that you have misus'd the Administration, and abused us. We have certainly been alarm'd with imaginary Distresses, and Descriptions of the Misery of our Country, when at the same time you must in your own Heart know, it had no real Grievances to complain of ; that all its civil and religious Rights were inviolably maintain'd ; its most valuable Interests, its Tranquillity  
and

and Honour, the Care of a great and a good Prince, who places his highest Glory in the Welfare and Prosperity of his People.

YOU seem to be much afraid that your Country should not be thought in Difficulties, and treated with Contempt; and upon all occasions you appear to us most restless and uneasy, lest the Tranquillity of *Europe* should be secur'd, and our Establishment continu'd at home. We find you, Sir, full of Clamour, and foul Language; fomenting Discontents, and breeding ill Blood among us; patronizing all manner of Scandal; venting the grossest, the most glaring Falsehoods, to asperse the Administration; prostituting your Pen and your Principles only to become a Defamer; and sacrificing Conscience, Honour, Truth, a good Name, whatever is valuable to an honest Mind; more effectually to pursue your Revenge, and display your Inveteracy.

FOR God's sake therefore, don't any longer attempt to palm these things upon us for Patriotism, for the Good of your Country; we must be blind indeed not to see what you drive at: 'Tis not the  
Publick



Publick you mean ; 'tis Places, the high *important Posts* of Power and Profit. These are near your Heart ; for these and the gratifying some unnatural Resentments, you'd risque your Prince's Honour, and the Kingdom's Good ; involve not only *Great-Britain*, but *Europe*, in all the Misery and Calamities of a long, expensive, bloody War.

'TIS too evident, that whatever Detriment it might occasion, whatever Confusion might ensue, you'd have the Administration torn to pieces to make room for yourself and your Confederates ; among which, is the Man who has made use of Power only to prey upon his Country ; been faithless and perfidious ; always betray'd whoever trusted him ; and whose being again employed, we ought to look upon as a sure Prognostick of Destruction : And yet this is the Man whose Interest is the same with your own, and with whom you have sworn opposition to the present Administration.

WE cannot but be of the Opinion, Mr. *D'Anvers*, notwithstanding your pretended Triumphs, that you have been fully answered without Doors, and within, in every material Point advanced against the  
Ad-

Administration: None have return'd the Dirt indeed that has been thrown; there was no occasion for it; it recoiled, and continues a Stain on those who threw it, not easily to be wiped off. Your Rage, Indecencies, Scurrility, and ill Manners, have had the best Answer, from those they were levell'd at, Silence, and the utmost Contempt: But we conceive they have fully justified their publick Proceedings at home and abroad, from all the malicious Aspersions of their Adversaries; and that the Necessity of the Times, and the State of Affairs in *Europe* are Evidences, that every step they have taken has been wise and just.

THIS fatal Necessity, this Situation of Affairs cannot, with any justice, be charged to Weakness or Rashness in the present Administration. We need go no further than the Transactions between *Spain* and the *Imperialists*, to render this indisputable with all but those whose Interest or Inclination engages them to contest and oppose, however right, whatever thwarts them. Was it possible to prevent the Resentments of the Court of *Spain*, at destroying their Fleet in the *Mediterranean*, and baulking their Designs in *Italy*;

*Italy*; who could alter their Desire to aggrandize *Don Carlos*; or hinder their Inclination to those advantageous Acquisitions of *Gibraltar* and *Port-Mahon*? Could it be supposed that the prospect of a profitable Trade to the *Indies*, the extraordinary *Spanish* Subsidies, the Confirmation of *Sicily*, and Security for the quiet Possession of *Naples*, should be Offers the Court of *Vienna* would reject? And have not chiefly these, which none could foresee, or possibly prevent, not only surpriz'd the other Powers of *Europe*, but disconcerted all their Measures, and thrown them into the like uncertain, unsettled Circumstances with ourselves.

YOU appear very angry that Recourse has not yet been had to Arms. Had you appear'd less so, had Arms taken place? But who is there that would have advis'd to this? Who would have desir'd to have been the Man, to have set *Europe* in a Flame, and begin a War, the Success, or Conclusion of which none could insure? or who would have chosen that the Blood of Thousands, the Impoverishment of his Country, the Ravages and Desolations of Fire and Sword, should be laid to his door; when the whole might be prevented,



vented by a little Forbearance, and the subsisting Difficulties amicably adjusted, to the Satisfaction of all sides? Put your hand on your own Breast, and examine, notwithstanding the Fury that rages there, whether you would yourself have been the Man.

INTO what Inconsistencies do we find you hurry'd, Mr. *D'Anvers*, for the sake of Detraction? The Death of a few Sailors in the *West-Indies*, and an inconsiderable Expence in one of the best concerted Designs that could possibly have been executed; and to which is principally owing the Disappointments of a projected War, and our Prospect of future Peace, are unjustly made the Matter of much Clamour; when, at the same time, you are pleading for the lavishing away of Millions, and drenching *Europe* in Blood.

BUT to the lasting Honour of those in the chief Direction; to our own Happiness, and that of *Europe*, other Measures have been pursued; Measures that without striking a Blow, may procure plenary Satisfaction to every injur'd Party; restore the flourishing State of Trade; and

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give

give to Christendom a safe, an honourable,  
a lasting Peace.

THERE's nothing can be more likely to delay these, than the restless Endeavours to throw us into Confusion at home; and the Advantages a resentful Court would be ready to make of our domestick Embarrassments; 'tis too plain they have for some time had their Hopes in these; and not only been regardless of pressing Instances, and the strongest Remonstrances, but of their own solemn Engagements. Thus detrimental to the Publick we have found an obscure Incendiary may become, when unrestrain'd, he has full Liberty to vent his Rage, and spread his Infection; and none can answer how much more Mischief such may be capable of, if allow'd to go on.

HOW gloriously, how worthy himself, has his Majesty behav'd in this critical Juncture; how happy has it been for our selves and the Nations round us, that so much depended upon a Prince truly brave; a Prince, not to be sway'd by wild Ambition, or by any false Thirst of Fame; who pays the most sacred Regard  
to

to Treaties, and who, no Advantage, no not the Treasure of the *Indies*, could engage to an Act prejudicial to his own Honour, or the Publick Faith of *Britain*!

THE guileful Representations of artful and envious Men may give a disadvantageous Turn to the most prudent Proceedings, and set the best Actions in so bad a Light, that the unwary may be drawn in to censure what they ought to approve; but why this should be permitted to them, cannot so easily be accounted for; and 'tis with great Concern we see it the Case of our Day. But for Heaven's sake, Mr. *D'Anvers*, now give us leave to clear our selves of all share in the Guilt of so vile a Practice; don't mention us any more as your Confederates, we disclaim the dangerous Combination, and detest your Conduct. We find you an exasperated Man, desperately designing to inflame and embroil us; and as such, if we have any Love for our King, for our selves, or our Posterity, we should oppose you.

GOOD God! what hopes can you have of Success; you insult his Majesty; revile all the Measures of his Government;



asperse the late King, whose Memory,  
*notwithstanding all you can offer*, will  
 ever be dear to us: you are the sole Di-  
 sturbers of the present Reign; and have  
 been alienating the Affections of weak  
 Minds from those to whom they were most  
 due; you have fled to his Majesty's Foes  
 for succour; and do you imagine we'll  
 join you there? You are in strict Alliance  
 with the known, the profess'd Enemies of  
 our King and Constitution: But can his  
 Majesty be under any Apprehensions from  
 the Union? Can you suppose your joint  
 Endeavours could extort any Compliances  
 from the Throne? 'Tis not possible sure,  
 you can have any Thoughts so mean, so  
 unworthy the Majesty of *Britain*: Where  
 then can be your Hopes? Are they in us?  
 Are they in Tumults, Riots, Insurrections,  
 and Rebellions? Blasted be the Hopes  
 that are built on these! Would you draw  
 us to Destruction, and rise on our Ruin?  
 —No; try every Method possible to  
 Man; what Wit, or Art, or ENVY can  
 suggest; ring all your Changes of Defa-  
 mation and Scandal over again, or be e-  
 ternally adding to them, they'd only serve  
 to encrease our Aversion, where we now  
 have all the reason in the World to have  
 the most establish'd Abhorrence: We have  
 an

an Assurance in his Majesty's Goodness, and in his unfeigned Love for his Subjects, not to be shaken, that his Majesty will never put us into the hands of those, or any of their Friends, who once betray'd, and would have ruin'd us; who, had not Providence appear'd, would not have left it in the power of the Prince they now pretend to revere, either to have receiv'd, or rejected them; they at present sue for favour, where they formerly offer'd the utmost Indignities——Conduct which ought never to be forgot or forgiven.

YOUR Rage advances, Mr. *D'Anvers*, as your Interest lessens; how else is it possible to account for your last venomous Distilment; you may deliver it for *the Symptoms of a declining Minister*, but it appears to us rather some of the last Pangs of expiring Faction: the Author gives himself up to the most abandon'd Rage, and vents the Pain, the Anguish of his Soul, tortur'd with Disappointments, in an Invective against a noble Person, whose exalted Dignity and Worth seem to have render'd him the distinguish'd Object of his Envy. *This may be further taken notice of hereafter.* We look upon it to be excessively Outrageous,

geous, but cannot at the same time but think it well-judged of you to decline the Debate within-doors, to which you are generally thought unequal; and attack in a way which that Gentleman has always very justly disdain'd engaging with you in.

TO conclude, we are in no pain for the Administration; in his Majesty's Wisdom, Penetration, and Steadiness, we have the utmost Affiance; we do not doubt but the Conduct of those at the Helm will, in the issue, vindicate itself, and by its own worth make its way thro' the Calumny and virulent Aspersions of its Enemys. That which remains for us, is to be careful not to be imposed upon by Men designing to deceive us, or made uneasy by Accounts calculated to alarm us; let us depend on none for true, but such as are well confirm'd, and to our full Satisfaction and Happiness we may be assur'd, that whether Peace or War take place, the Honour of the Nation will be justly regarded, and its Interest secured; and that as the Welfare of his People is the one glorious Design of his Majesty's Reign,

so



( 30 )

so nothing will be wanting in the Power  
of our most gracious Sovereign, and of a  
Wife, a Faithful, and an Able Administra-  
tion, to procure and establish it.

*We are,*

*Feb. 11th, 1729.*

THE PEOPLE.

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*F I N I S.*

( 30 )

to nothing will be wanting in the Tower  
of our most gracious Sovereign, and of a  
Prince, a Father, and a Brother.



1750

1750

THE PEOPLE

1750





1093. d. 91